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INFORMATION REPORT

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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1. The Institute of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Foreign Trade was organized sometime in the 1930's for the purpose of training future personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Before World War II the Institute was located in Leningrad, exact address unknown. During the war it was evacuated somewhere east of the Volga River and in 1944 was established in Moscow, Babushkin Pereulok 4, where it has remained since that time. It was subordinate to the Department of Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. In 1945 the director was SERGEYEV. At the end of 1945 or beginning of 1946 he was replaced by Afanasiy Andreyevich ZMEUL. The Deputy for Education was AFANAS'YEV (?). AKABA was Chief of Personnel.
2. Candidates for the Foreign Trade Institute had to have completed 10 years of education and have a clean political record. Candidates had to submit a written application, detailed autobiography, character references from the school administration, and several photographs. They also had to complete a very detailed questionnaire and submit it in duplicate to the Institute administration. (Similar questionnaires had to be completed each year during period of attendance.) Candidates who had completed 10 years of education with excellent results did not have to take the entrance examination. However, this regulation was not strictly adhered to

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3. The Institute of Foreign Trade had three schools:

- a. Law School
- b. Commercial School
- c. Currency and Finance School

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Starting with the third year (fifth semester), the Commercial School, in addition to the general commercial faculty, had two associated branch schools -- Forestry and Transportation. Similarly, the Law School, after the second or third year [redacted] 25X1 had a Customs School as a separate branch. The full length of courses in all of the schools of the Institute was five years, 25X1 divided into 10 semesters.

4. The annual enrollment at the Institute varied considerably depending on the conditions of USSR foreign trade and anticipated developments. In 1945 the Law School accepted 60 students, the Commercial School accepted 80, and the Currency and Finance School accepted 80. In 1944 the enrollment was 60, 90 and 90 respectively. With a few variations, the annual enrollment fluctuated between the above-mentioned figures until 1949 when, because of the decline in USSR foreign trade (Berlin blockade), the enrollment dropped sharply with only 12 students being accepted at the Law School and about 15 to 20 each at the Commercial and Currency and Finance Schools.

5. [redacted] curriculum of the Law School of the 25X1 Institute. Lectures were given six hours daily from 0900 to 1500 hours. Two hours of this time were devoted to the study of a foreign language. Practically all major languages were taught at the Institute and until 1945 it was the policy to allow the student to select one foreign language for study. However, in 1945 this policy was discontinued and the school administration appointed students to the various language groups. Foreign language courses were conducted in small (four to six students) groups. The study of foreign languages included:

- a. Conversation.
- b. Translation of legal material.
- c. Commercial correspondence.
- d. Translation of military terminology and compilations.
- e. Political terminology.
- f. Economic and financial terminology.

In addition to this, foreign films in their original language were usually shown once weekly. In 1951 however, this type of study was discontinued because of the "unhealthy interest" in these films shown by some students. The policy was discontinued after the school administration conducted a survey and found that the contents of many foreign films previously shown in the school were not politically "adaptable" to the audience.

6. The following subjects were taught in the Law School:

a. First Year:

- (1) Marx-Lenin Ideology. Lecturer ZMEUL.
(20% of study time was devoted to this subject.)
- (2) Economic Geography of the USSR. Lecturer Professor KOVALEVSKIY.
- (3) Economic Geography of Capitalist Countries. Lecturer Docent DOBRONRAVOV.
(20% of study time was devoted to subjects (2) and (3).)

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- (4) Theory of State and Legality. Lecturer Dr. TOMASHEVSKIY.
(30% of study time was devoted to this subject.)
- (5) Foreign Language.
(30% of study time was devoted to this subject.)

b. Second Year: (Percentages of study time not known).

- (1) Latin. Lecturer Professor ROZENTAL'.
- (2) Roman Code of Law. Lecturer Professor KRASNOKUTSKIY and Professor ROZENTAL'.
- (3) Political Science. Lecturer Professor KRASNOKUTSKIY.
- (4) History of Political Theory. Lecturer Docent TOMASHEVSKIY.
- (5) Marx-Lenin Ideology. Lecturer ZMEUL.
- (6) Political Economy. Lecturer Professor KATS.
- (7) Criminal Code - USSR. Lecturer Docent NIKIFOROV

The following subjects were taught during the second or third year

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- (8) Administrative Law. Lecturer Professor KARADZHA-ISKROV.
- (9) Statistics and Accounting.
- (10) Civil Code - USSR. Lecturer Professor Mrs. FLEYSHITS.
- (11) Civil Code Procedures - USSR. Professor Mrs. FLEYSHITS.
- (12) State Law - USSR. Lecturer Professor Dr. GURVICH.

c. Third Year:

- (1) Political Economy. Lecturer Professor KATS.
- (2) Civil Code of Capitalist Countries. Lecturer Professors FLEYSHITS, LUNTS, and MAY.
- (3) State Laws of Capitalist Countries. Lecturer Professor GURVICH.

Subjects taught during the third or fourth year:

- (4) Civil Code Procedures of Capitalist Countries. Lecturer Professor KEYLIN.
- (5) Foreign Trade Organization and Techniques.
- (6) Theory of Judicial Legislation. Lecturer Professor KARADZHA-ISKROV.

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d. Fourth Year:

- (1) Civil Code of Capitalist Countries.
- (2) Labor Legislation - USSR. Lecturer Professor ALEKSANDROV.
- (3) International Public Law. Lecturer Professor LISOVSKIY.
- (4) International Private Law. Lecturer Professor ROZENTAL'.
- (5) Transport Law. Lecturer Professor KEYLIN.

e. The fifth year was devoted to practical training either with the Ministry of Foreign Trade or one of its associated organizations and to preparation for the state examination.

f. In 1951 the following new subjects were introduced at the Law School:

- (1) Collective Farm Law (Kolkhoznoye pravo)
 - (2) Land Ownership law (Zemel'noye pravo)
- The curriculum of USSR Criminal Law was also considerably expanded.

7. In addition to lectures, group study was organized at the Institute for studying subjects such as:

- a. Marx-Lenin Ideology.
- b. Political Economy.
- c. Civil Law - USSR.
- d. Civil Law of Capitalist Countries.

There were two examinations each year (summer and winter exams). In some cases the winter examination was replaced by written home projects which were given to students. For the convenience of supervision and teaching, each yearly class was divided into two academic groups. Each group was appointed a group leader (starosta), a Party organizer, a Komsomol organizer and a trade union organizer (Partorg, Komsorg, and Proforg). Each of these was a student from the group. They were responsible for collective attendance of students at lectures, theatrical performances, sport competitions, meetings, political lectures, etc. Since attendance was always requested in a "voluntary-obligatory" manner, students complied rather unwillingly.

8. The study and analysis of conditions in foreign countries, whenever performed by students verbally or in writing, had to contain, in part, a comparative assessment of the conditions in the USSR and the foreign countries with the conclusion emphasizing the superiority of the former. In this way, the conception of liberties enjoyed by the population of the USSR and capitalist countries were assessed as follows:

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- a. Freedom of the press exists only in the USSR because all publications and printing establishments belong to the people themselves; contrary to this, the press of capitalist countries is owned and financed by rich individuals and therefore the working class has no opportunity to take a stand against its owners. In this way the people are completely deprived of expressing their opinions through the press.
 - b. The conception of equality does not exist in capitalist countries since there can be no equality of rich and poor and, in addition to this, all the national administrative apparatus is in the hands of the rich.
 - c. Freedom of association is nonexistent since the police prohibit meetings and demonstrations of the working class. However, in the USSR the working class is allowed to participate freely in demonstrations (On 1 May and 7 November).
 - d. Freedom of speech means nothing in capitalist countries since every speech has to be approved by state authorities and as soon as it is established that the speech is directed against the regime, permission to make the speech is refused. In addition to this, it is impossible to obtain premises for meetings and political discussions in capitalist countries because this type of convenience is always owned by the government or rich individuals.
 - e. In general, all the laws of the capitalist countries protect the interests of the higher and wealthier stratum of the population. This is quite natural since the capitalistic system is a system of exploitation of the poor by the rich. This system is based on the slavery of the working class for the benefit of the capitalists. Protection of the interests of the ruling class in capitalist countries, expressed through laws, is the only legality found in capitalist countries.
9. The annual tuition at the Institute of Foreign Trade was 400 rubles; 200 rubles payable each six months. Tuition was waived for:
- a. Wounded war veterans.
 - b. Decorated war veterans.
 - c. Children of enlisted men and NCO's.
 - d. Children whose parents were killed during the war.
 - e. Destitute students.

In 1945 approximately 50% of the students at the Institute paid annual tuition. On the other hand, the government paid the following monthly stipends to all successful students:

First year, 400 rubles; second year, 420 rubles; third year, 440 rubles; fourth year, 460 rubles; and fifth year, 480 rubles. Excellent students received an additional 20% of the specified stipends.

10. The titles given Foreign Trade Institute graduates on their diplomas were: Jurist of Foreign Trade, Commercial Expert of Foreign Trade, and Finance Expert of Foreign Trade. After 1951 the designation Foreign Trade was dropped from the title, thus leaving only Jurist, Commercial Expert, and Finance Expert, which made it less difficult for graduates to obtain positions in other fields, if they were separated from the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

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11. After the final state examination students were given assignments with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and associated organizations in the USSR or abroad. Students were never given an opportunity to choose or select from the existing vacancies. Normally, those students who spent the fifth year in practical training with GUSIMZ were sent abroad immediately after the state examination; those with the Ministry of Foreign Trade usually remained in Moscow with the Ministry. Positions given to graduates after completion of the Institute were those of economists and legal advisors.
12. During the period of the anti-cosmopolitan campaign in the USSR in 1948, a large number of professors at the Foreign Trade Institute were relieved of their duties and barred from teaching in colleges and universities in the USSR. These professors were:

Mrs. Yekaterina Abramovna FLEYSHTIS
 Georgiy Semenovich GURVICH
 KATS
 TOMASHEVSKIY
 DOBRONRAVOV
 KARADZHA-ISKROV

Professor LISOVSKIY was also accused of cosmopolitanism but succeeded in holding his position. Professor ALEKSANDROV was relieved of his duties for some other political deviation. In this way 7 of the 13 professors at the Law School of the Foreign Trade Institute were discharged. Since no replacements were available, temporary incompetent lecturers were appointed to do their jobs.

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this situation had not yet improved in 1954.

one of the most usual indictment charges used against professors and scientists in the USSR during the period of the anti-cosmopolitan campaign was so-called "capitalist objectivism" (burzhnaznyy ob'yektivizm) i.e., the just and objective presentation of conditions in the West.

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